

WHOLE NO. 259

favor of immediate emancipation; and a southern publication, for expressing views unfavorable to slavery, notwithstanding its bitter denunciations of abolitionists, was lately taken from a post office in Virginia, and in pursuance of the laws of the state, committed to the flames by order of the public authorities; and when the laws are silent, Lynch clubs are ready to visit with infamous and cruel penalties the man who presumes to advocate the inalienable rights of man. What new ramparts could the southern confederacy build around their southern institution? What new weapons could they forge against freedom of discussion?

At the North, the discussion of slavery is now greatly restricted by political and mercenary considerations; but such considerations would become dissipated in a moment by secession. The very demagogues who are now fawning upon the slaveholders for their votes, would, when they had no longer votes to bestow, seek popularity in ultra-hated slavery.

The anti-slavery agitation at the North, is at present chiefly confined to the religious portion of the community; it would then extend to all classes, and be embittered by national animosity. Slavery would appear more odious and detestable than ever, after having destroyed the fair fabric of the American Union, and severed the ties of kindred and of friendship, to rivet more firmly the fetters of the bondman.

The slaveholders are now our fellow countrymen and citizens; they would then be foreigners who had discarded our friendship and connection, that they might trample with more unrestrained violence upon the rights and liberties of their fellow-men. These considerations show that any expectation of extinguishing or weakening the anti-slavery feeling at North by separation must be utterly futile.

A separation would, moreover, deprive the institution of the protection of the Federal Government. Should the slaves attempt to revolt, the masters would be left to struggle with them, unaided by the fleets and armies of the whole Republic.

And by what power would the master recapture his fugitive who had crossed the boundary of the new empire? Now he may hunt him thro' the whole confederacy, nor is the trembling wretch secure of his liberty, till he beholds the British standard waving above him. Then freedom would be the boon of every slave who could swim the Ohio, or reach the frontier lines of the free republic. And this frontier line, he it remembered, would be continually advancing South. The anti-slavery feelings of the North, aggravated as they would be by the secession would afford every possible facility to the fugitive and laws would then be passed, not for the protection of human property, but for the protection of human rights.

Would the dissolution of the Union afford the planters a more unrestricted enjoyment of the foreign and domestic slave-trade? Alas! from the moment of separation, slave-trading becomes piracy in fact, as well as in name, and the crews of New Orleans and Alexandria, as well as of African slavers, would swing on northern gibbets.

We confess then our utter inability to perceive in what possible mode, a secession of the southern States would tend to guard and perpetuate the institution of slavery.

Would a dissolution of the Union augment the power and the wealth of the slave States? The power and the wealth of a nation depend on its population, industry, and commerce.—The increase of the white population at the South is now small, compared with the western side of life which is rolling over the western plains. And when the southern region shall be insulated from the sympathies of the whole civilized world, and consecrated to a stern and remorseless despotism,—a despotism sooner or later to be engulfed in blood, by what attraction will it divert the tide of emigration from the fair prairies of the West, to its own sugar and cotton-fields? If, even now, armed patrols must traverse at night the streets and highways that the whites may sleep in safety, and military preparation is essential to domestic security, what husband or father will take up his residence in the new empire when withdrawn from the protection of the Federal Government and the friendship of its neighbors? The slaves are now rapidly gaining on their masters, and will increase in a still greater ratio after the separation, since the prudent and the enterprising will abandon the doomed region, and few or none will enter it from without. Hence it is obvious that the white population of the southern States could gain no accession from their erection into a separate confederacy.

Would secession augment the wealth of the South? Be it remembered that there is now, no one restriction on southern industry and enterprise which separation would remove. The slaveholders in Congress with rare exceptions, have conducted the affairs of the nation to suit themselves. So far as the interests of the northern manufacturer were identified with the tariff, they have been sacrificed at the mandate of the cotton-grower; and so far as national legislation can promote the wealth of the South, the statutes are already enacted.

It will not be denied that the larger portion of the strength of the Union—population, money, commerce, and shipping is to be found at the North. In all these elements of national power, the South participates equally with the North. The foreign invader is kept off her shores, and her property abroad is protected from spoliation at least as much by the power of the North as by her own. Her strength for all purposes of defence, is the strength of the Union. What would it be after secession?—True it is, the South would receive Texas into her arms, but she would derive neither honor nor power from the loathsome embrace. Annexation now, would ensure to her the political dominion of the whole Republic, but after secession, would cause rather weakness than strength.

As we can discover no possible advantage which the South could derive from secession, we are convinced that the threats of dissolving the Union, which her statesmen are so prodigal in scattering, are the ebullitions of passion, or the devices of policy, rather than the result of mature deliberation. This conviction is strengthened by still further considerations. Should the slave States withdraw without any aggression on their rights, but for the sole purpose of enjoying in greater privacy and tranquility the sweets of slavery, they would leave the whole North in a state of high exasperation. The ligaments which have so long bound us together, cannot be ruthlessly and wantonly torn asunder, without causing deep and festering wounds, the consequences of which, the imagination revolts from anticipating. And in what light would the dark and gloomy despotism be viewed by the civilized world? Mankind would behold, and wonder, and despise. The new state would be excluded from the companionship of nations. Her cotton would indeed be still purchased, as we buy the coffee of Hayti; but with the least possible intimacy. Already is our minister at London treated with contumely, because he is a slaveholder—as the representative only of men who had shattered the American Republic to secure the permanency of human bondage, he would not be endured at any court in Europe with the exception of Constantinople. In a few years, the slaves would attain a frightful numerical superiority over their masters. The dread of insurrection within, and of aggression from without, would realize the prediction from the holy writ, when men's hearts should fail them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on earth. At length the fatal period would arrive, when, stung with insults and injuries, the new empire would appeal to arms; and should a hostile army land upon its shores, the standard of emancipation would be reared, and slavery would expire in blood.

We well know with what indignant feelings these pages will be read at first by many; and fortunate shall we deem ourselves should we escape the imputation of writing to promote insurrection and disunion. But we appeal from the decision of angry passion, to that of calm reflection. Do we not speak the words of truth and soberness? Do not the signs of the times warrant our predictions? In what respect do the sentiments we have uttered conflict with the lessons of history, or the character of human nature? Do we love the union of the States? If such a love can descend by inheritance, we should possess it; if it can be founded on the most thorough conviction of the importance of union not merely to the prosperity of our country, but to the happiness of numerous and beloved children and relatives, we should possess it. If the history of the States of Greece, of Italy, of Holland, of Germany, of South America, and of our own land, demonstrates the blessings of union, and the calamities of separation; then should the prayer of every American ascend to Heaven for the perpetuity of the American Union. But let it be a union for the preservation, not the destruction of liberty: a union cemented by a sacred observance of the constitutional compact; not enforced by gag laws, a censorship of the press, and the abrogation of the right of petition—a union in conformity with the will of God, not in contempt of his authority—a union that shall be regarded as a common blessing, not held as a boon from the South, ever ready to be withdrawn as a penalty for the discharge of moral and political duties.

May Almighty God in mercy, preserve the friends of emancipation, from the sin and folly of even hazing the Union, by the slightest encroachment on the constitutional rights of the South, and may He give them grace to maintain their own rights in defiance of every menace.

1.—March 29, 1779. The Committee appointed to take into consideration the circumstances of the southern states, and the ways and means for their safety and defence report—That the State of South Carolina, as represented by the delegates of that State, and by Mr. Hunter who has come hither at the request of the Governor on purpose to explain the particular circumstances thereof, is unable to make any effectual efforts with militia, by reason of the great proportion of citizens necessary to remain at home to prevent insurrection among the negroes, and to prevent the desertion of them to the enemy. That the state of the country and the great numbers of those people among them, expose the inhabitants to great danger from the endeavors of the enemy to excite them either to revolt or desert.—*Secret Journal of Congress*, vol. 1, p. 105.

Whether the South Carolinians are from their present "particular circumstances" less in danger from a foreign invader than in 1779, may be seen from the following statement:—in 1790 there were in that State 107,094 slaves, and 140,178 whites; in 1830, the colored population was 333,322, the white only 257,863.

quility the sweets of slavery, they would leave the whole North in a state of high exasperation. The ligaments which have so long bound us together, cannot be ruthlessly and wantonly torn asunder, without causing deep and festering wounds, the consequences of which, the imagination revolts from anticipating. And in what light would the dark and gloomy despotism be viewed by the civilized world? Mankind would behold, and wonder, and despise. The new state would be excluded from the companionship of nations. Her cotton would indeed be still purchased, as we buy the coffee of Hayti; but with the least possible intimacy. Already is our minister at London treated with contumely, because he is a slaveholder—as the representative only of men who had shattered the American Republic to secure the permanency of human bondage, he would not be endured at any court in Europe with the exception of Constantinople. In a few years, the slaves would attain a frightful numerical superiority over their masters. The dread of insurrection within, and of aggression from without, would realize the prediction from the holy writ, when men's hearts should fail them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on earth. At length the fatal period would arrive, when, stung with insults and injuries, the new empire would appeal to arms; and should a hostile army land upon its shores, the standard of emancipation would be reared, and slavery would expire in blood.

We well know with what indignant feelings these pages will be read at first by many; and fortunate shall we deem ourselves should we escape the imputation of writing to promote insurrection and disunion. But we appeal from the decision of angry passion, to that of calm reflection. Do we not speak the words of truth and soberness? Do not the signs of the times warrant our predictions? In what respect do the sentiments we have uttered conflict with the lessons of history, or the character of human nature? Do we love the union of the States? If such a love can descend by inheritance, we should possess it; if it can be founded on the most thorough conviction of the importance of union not merely to the prosperity of our country, but to the happiness of numerous and beloved children and relatives, we should possess it. If the history of the States of Greece, of Italy, of Holland, of Germany, of South America, and of our own land, demonstrates the blessings of union, and the calamities of separation; then should the prayer of every American ascend to Heaven for the perpetuity of the American Union. But let it be a union for the preservation, not the destruction of liberty: a union cemented by a sacred observance of the constitutional compact; not enforced by gag laws, a censorship of the press, and the abrogation of the right of petition—a union in conformity with the will of God, not in contempt of his authority—a union that shall be regarded as a common blessing, not held as a boon from the South, ever ready to be withdrawn as a penalty for the discharge of moral and political duties.

May Almighty God in mercy, preserve the friends of emancipation, from the sin and folly of even hazing the Union, by the slightest encroachment on the constitutional rights of the South, and may He give them grace to maintain their own rights in defiance of every menace.

1.—March 29, 1779. The Committee appointed to take into consideration the circumstances of the southern states, and the ways and means for their safety and defence report—That the State of South Carolina, as represented by the delegates of that State, and by Mr. Hunter who has come hither at the request of the Governor on purpose to explain the particular circumstances thereof, is unable to make any effectual efforts with militia, by reason of the great proportion of citizens necessary to remain at home to prevent insurrection among the negroes, and to prevent the desertion of them to the enemy. That the state of the country and the great numbers of those people among them, expose the inhabitants to great danger from the endeavors of the enemy to excite them either to revolt or desert.—*Secret Journal of Congress*, vol. 1, p. 105.

Whether the South Carolinians are from their present "particular circumstances" less in danger from a foreign invader than in 1779, may be seen from the following statement:—in 1790 there were in that State 107,094 slaves, and 140,178 whites; in 1830, the colored population was 333,322, the white only 257,863.

GENERAL ANTI SLAVERY CONVENTION.

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that, at the General Anti-slavery Convention, an address to Sovereigns was agreed to, the duty of presenting it being devolved on the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Committee. Of the presentation of this address to the Queen of England, and to some other Sovereign powers, an account has already appeared in our columns. We have now the pleasure of reporting further progress in this matter, as exhibited in an official document recently laid before the Anti-slavery Committee by a few of their number, to whom it had been confided.

Report of the Deputation appointed to present the Address to the Sovereigns from the General Anti-slavery Convention, to the several Ambassadors and Ministers from Foreign Courts resident in London.

1. January 15th, 1841.
J. B. Behrens, Esq., Consul, representing the High Senate of the Free City of Frankfurt.

The deputation were courteously received. Mr. Behrens stated that he would, with great pleasure, forward the Address to the senate; and that, although the senate had no colonies of slaves, they would feel deeply interested in the objects to which it referred.

2. January 25th.
His Excellency M. Dodel, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, representing His Majesty the king of the Netherlands.

His Excellency informed the Deputation that his government had united with our own in a treaty for the suppression of the slave-trade; but, as he found the subject of the abolition of slavery, which still existed in some of the Dutch colonies, was referred to in the Address, he begged to be allowed a short time to consider whether it would be his duty to forward the same to his Sovereign.

3. January 28th.
His Excellency Prince Marcrotto, Ambassador representing His Majesty the king of Greece.

His Excellency expressed himself delighted to receive the Deputation on such a subject, and assured them of his sympathy with the objects of the Address. After adverting to the charge which had been brought against the Greek government, that its flag covered the slave-trade, he read a clause from the fundamental laws of the Greek nation, showing that slavery could not exist in any part of its territories, and that the same provision extended to all vessels subject to its flag. They understood him to say, that, if slaves had on any occasion been transported by Greek vessels, it must have been clandestinely; for the moment they trod the deck of a Greek vessel they were *ipso facto* free. His Excellency said that, if however, there were any cases discovered of slave-trading under the Greek flag, and particulars were forwarded to him he would transmit the same to his government, and a strict inquiry would be instituted into the same. He assured the Deputation that they might rely on the Greek nation to aid them in the cause, as the Greeks themselves had suffered severely, and been compelled to take arms to recover their liberties.

4. January 28th.
His Excellency Baron de Blome, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, representing His Majesty the

King of Denmark. Although his Excellency had intimated that he thought it might not be necessary to trouble the Deputation to wait on him, it was considered most respectful to do so; they therefore called at his residence, and, not finding him at home, left the address. They are happy to add, however, that, in His Excellency's communication, he assures the committee that he will lose no time in transmitting the address to his Sovereign, and feels convinced that it will be received with all the interest which an Address emanating from an assembly convened for so noble a purpose ought to inspire.

5. January 29th.
His Excellency Don Manuel Moreno, Minister representing the government of Buenos Ayres, and Argentine Republic.

His Excellency received the Deputation with much kindness, and assured them, he would avail himself of the earliest opportunity of transmitting the Address to the government of Buenos Ayres.

The Deputation understood him to say that measures had been taken, soon after the establishment of the present form of government at Buenos Ayres, for the abolition of slavery within its territories, and that these must end in a few years in its total extinction. He stated, also, that a treaty had lately been entered into with the British government for more effectually suppressing the slave-trade.

6. February 1st.
His Excellency the Baron de Cetto, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, representing the king of Bavaria.

The Deputation were most cordially received by his Excellency. He assured them he was much gratified by the honour they had done him in calling, that, although Bavaria possessed no colonies or slaves, he fully concurred in the sentiments expressed in the Address which was read to him, and was persuaded that His Majesty the King of Bavaria would most willingly co-operate in any way in his power, to promote the extinction of slavery and the slave-trade throughout the world.

7. February 6th.
His Excellency Count Bjornstjerne, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, representing the king of Sweden.

The circumstances under which the Address was prepared for presentation to His Majesty the king of Sweden and Norway having been briefly explained, and a copy of the address read, his Excellency expressed in earnest terms his desire to promote, by every means in his power, the objects referred to in the Address, and expressed his regret, that, in consequence of the season, he would be prevented from forwarding the Address to his sovereign until the month of March. He would, however, avail himself of the earliest opportunity of so doing, and had no doubt that it would be most favourably received by the king. The Deputation understood him to say, that, in the only colony (St. Bartholomew's) possessed by Sweden, there were no slaves. He requested to be informed by what means the association was supported, and begged of the Deputation to state in what manner they thought the king of Sweden could best promote its humane design, which they took the opportunity of doing.

8. February 8th.
His Excellency Baron Bulow, Ambassador representing the king of Prussia, in reply to a communication addressed to him soliciting an interview for the Deputation to present the Address, requested, in consequence of indisposition, to be excused from receiving the deputation, but directed the Address to be sent to B. Hebel, Esq., the consul, who had received instruction from him to forward it, by the first opportunity, to His Majesty the king of Prussia.

9. February 9th.
John L. Prevost, Esq., Consul-general representing the Canton of Zurich, Federal Directory.

The Deputation, after a few introductory remarks, read the Address, and Mr. Prevost assured them that he would avail himself of the first opportunity of forwarding it to the Burgo-masters and others constituting the Federal Directory. In the sentiments of it he fully concurred, and he felt assured that this Federal Directory would do the same. Their power of aiding the anti-slavery cause, he apprehended, was very limited, as they possessed no direct interest in slavery or the slave-trade, but, as far as it extended, it would be freely afforded.

10. February 11th.
His Excellency Baron de Moncorvo Torre de Slap, Ambassador representing the queen of Portugal.

The Deputation were highly gratified by the frank, courteous, and candid manner in which they were received by this minister. The address having been read to him, he informed the deputation that he had received positive instructions from his government to forward no addresses, without previously communicating with them in reference to it; but from the interest he felt in this subject, he should take upon himself the responsibility of deviating from his orders, and transmit this address to Her Majesty, on Saturday next.

The deputation understood him to make the following remarks:—that his country, Portugal, had been accused of countenancing slavery and the slave-trade, to a greater extent than could be supported by facts—that in the reign of Joseph I, which commenced in 1750, a law was passed, declaring freedom to every slave who trod the soil of Portugal; that in 1836, Her Majesty, the Queen of Portugal, passed, unopposed, an act for the more effectual extinction of the slave-trade; and that, although the Portuguese navy was not strong, yet many small vessels had been fitted out, and were now actively and successfully engaged on the coast of Africa, in the suppression of this iniquitous traffic.

He greatly deplored the slave-trade, as having a most injurious effect in blighting and destroying the fair commercial prospects of several of the finest colonies on the coast of Africa; and stated it to be his firm conviction, that nothing but imparting Christian principles and instruction to the native chiefs, would prevent their continuing the wars and rapine which had so long desolated Africa.

He affirmed that the Portuguese government were sincere in their desire to suppress the slave-trade, and are now determined on making the most strenuous and decided efforts for its extinction.

He admitted the Portuguese flag had been greatly disgraced in covering this traffic, and stated that he had now under examination, the papers of thirty-five vessels transmitted to him by Lord Palmerston, which had been captured by British cruizers. He found that the documents were in some instances forged, in other granted by men in the character of consuls, &c., particularly at Cuba, who had abused the power they had received from the Portuguese government; but the authorities of Portugal were now resolved on instituting a severe scrutiny into the conduct of those persons, and of preventing such proceedings in future. He alluded to, and read to the deputation the speech of the minister for foreign affairs in Portugal, made on the 28th of last month, in which that functionary expressed his determination to adopt immediately vigorous measures for the extinction of the slave-trade. He expressed himself much pleased at the movement lately made in the Brazil, (of which he is a native,) for the abolition of slavery in that country.

He presented to the deputation a pamphlet on the slave-trade, addressed to Lord Palmerston, by Visconde de Sa-da-Bandeira, printed in the Portuguese language, which, he remarked, contained some important facts, although he could not wholly approve of the spirit in which it was written.

He added that he should most readily at all times to receive or communicate any intelligence referring to the important objects of the British and Foreign Anti Slavery Society, in which he felt a deep interest.

11. February 11th.
His Excellency Baron de Gersdorff, Minister resident, representing His Majesty, the King of Saxony.

The Deputation were received by the minister, in a polite and affable manner. A copy of the address having been read, and the original presented, to be forwarded to His Majesty, the King of Saxony, the minister expressed himself much gratified in having the pleasure of meeting the deputation; and stated that, although his Sovereign had no direct interest in the subjects noticed in the address, yet he was persuaded His Majesty would fully concur in the just sentiments it expressed, and would readily unite in testifying his sense of the evils connected with the unrighteous system of slavery and the slave-trade.

He assured the deputation that he would avail himself of the first opportunity of forwarding the address to Dresden, for presentation to the king.

12. February 11th.
His Excellency Thomas Murphy, Esq., resident Minister for the Republic of Mexico.

The deputation were received with much openness and courtesy by this minister, to whom the address was read. On its being handed to him, with a request that he would transmit it to the President of the Republic of Mexico, he expressed his full concurrence in the sentiments it expressed, and his conviction that it would be favorably received by the President of the Republic. He likewise reminded the deputation, that one of the first acts of the Mexican government had been to extinguish slavery in their territories, and that they had constantly employed a portion of the small naval force they possessed, in attempts to aid the suppression of the slave-trade.

He expressed his regret at the course which the British government had recently pursued in the recognition of the independence of Texas, and added, that the Mexican government and people may be regarded as pledged coadjutors in any efforts made for the universal abolition of slavery and the slave-trade.

13. February 12th.
His Excellency Count Nomis de Pollon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Sardinia.

After a few introductory remarks, the address was read to his Excellency, and a copy was presented for transmission to His Majesty, the King of Sardinia. He assured the deputation that he fully concurred in the sentiments expressed in the address, in reference to the twin abominations of slavery and the slave-trade, and he was quite persuaded that it would be most favorably received by his Sovereign, to whom he would immediately forward it. He informed the deputation that the Sardinian government have been anxiously and sincerely desirous of using all the influence they possess for suppressing the slave-trade, although they have no direct interest in the matter; and that, regarding it as the duty of every nation professing Christianity, to unite in efforts to annihilate this inhuman traffic, his government have recently resolved to adopt further measures to assist in promoting its universal extinction. He observed, that the sentiments of his nation and government on this subject were so generally known, that he believed there had been no instance of the Sardinian flag having been used by individuals engaged in this disgraceful trade. He stated it as his opinion, that the only means of effectually destroying the slave-trade, was the universal extinction of slavery; and the deputation understood him to express his regret, that our government did not watch with more vigilance the few ports which were now well known to be chiefly the places where the slave cargoes are landed, rather than employ so many of their cruisers with so little effect upon the coast of Africa.

His Excellency evidently felt a deep interest in the subject, and the result of the interview impressed the deputation with the gratifying conviction that, in as far as the power or influence of the Sardinian government extended, their co-operation might be relied on.

14. February 12th.
His Excellency Chevalier, M. de Montezuma, resident minister from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the Brazils.

The address having been read, and a copy having been presented to be transmitted to the emperor of the Brazils, his Excellency received it with much courtesy, and entered into a long and interesting conversation, in the course of which the deputation understood him to make the following remarks:—He stated the difficulties in the way of the abolition of slavery in the Brazils to be twofold; first, the degraded condition of the slaves, whom he represented to be idle, immoral, ignorant, and ferocious; and, secondly, the peculiar institutions of the country, which constituted every free man a voter, so that it would be dangerous to the political rights of the community, that so overwhelming and ignorant a portion of the population should be suddenly put in possession of the franchise.

On the first point, the deputation reminded his Excellency that this objection to emancipation was precisely that which had been urged by the British West India planters; but that the result had proved how utterly unworthy it was of consideration. They stated to him the gratifying fact that, out of the large number who had been emancipated in the British colonies, there was not a solitary case on record of the spirit of revenge having roused the negroes to murder, or even to assault, their late masters. And, with respect to the fitness of the Brazilian slaves for freedom, they showed that the negroes of St. Lucia, Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope, were in as low a state of morals and education as those in Brazil. On the second point the deputation stated, that they did not make their appeal to the Brazilian government for political rights, but for the natural rights—the personal liberty of the negroes, and the protection of the law of the country, in common with all other free persons.

It is due to his Excellency, to state, that, in reply to the observations which the deputation addressed to him, he disclaimed the idea of labelling the character of the negroes, and attributed their degradation to slavery, which he termed the plague spot of the country, and which, he, in common with his government, was most anxious to get rid of. He not only spoke of the deplorable effects of slavery on those who were subjected to it, but also of its terrible reaction on the white population, especially the young; and, finally, admitted that the difficulty, in respect to the immediate assumption of political rights by the emancipated slaves, might be met by arrangements which would not render it necessary to alter the constitution of the country. It appeared from his Excellency's statement, that the *liberated*, or emancipated slaves, could not exercise political rights until after they had been naturalized; only their children, born free, being entitled to the rights of citizenship.

His Excellency then stated, that he was of opinion, with the celebrated Jefferson, that the two races—Europeans and Africans—could never enjoy equal political rights in the same country. He was told in reply, that however great Mr. Jefferson might have been as a statesman, in maintaining such an opinion he had overlooked a great fact, namely, the natural identity of the human race, whatever might be their diversity of color; that whites and blacks were governed by the same impulses—were grateful when justly and generously treated, and indignant when injured and abused; and that the enjoyment of equal privileges under an impartial government would remove prejudices and jealousies, and destroy the antipathy of the whites to the blacks, which had its origin in slavery.

His Excellency admitted the great extent of the slave-trade, but did not think the mortality connected with the system of slavery was so great as had been represented. He concurred, however, with the deputation in believing that the slave-trade could never be put down effectually, but by the abolition of slavery.

In the course of his communications his Excellency

stated, in reply to questions proposed to him, that there had been several insurrections of slaves in the province of Bahia of late years, and that they had been put down by the sword. In reference to the negroes in this province he stated generally, that they were a powerful and intellectual body of men; chiefly, he was understood to say, of the Osasse and Minas nations. Very many of the former were able to read and write Arabic, and to solve problems in mathematics; and those of them who were free were among the best merchants in Brazil. He stated that he was extremely clever in making bargains; and, when once brought under engagements, scrupulously punctual and exact in fulfilling them.

The deputation did not fail here to point out the fact, that there was more danger in continuing the system of slavery than in abolishing it, and that man was fit for no other state than that of freedom.

On one other point his Excellency expressed himself decidedly, namely, that there was no legal hindrance to emancipation; that the laws were favourable to freedom; and that negroes having the means of purchasing their liberty, could compel their masters to discharge them upon a fair valuation.

In conclusion, his Excellency said he would be happy to receive the deputation at any time, and communicate any information in his power, and that he would transmit the address to his sovereign.

15. February 17.
His Excellency Cheikh Effendi, Ambassador from His Imperial Majesty the Sultan Abdul Medjid, Emperor of the Ottomans, &c.

A letter having been addressed to his Excellency, soliciting an interview for the deputation to present the address from the General Anti Slavery Convention, the following answer has been received.

Bryantone Square, 17th February, 1841.

SIR—I am directed by the Cheikh Effendi, the Ottoman Ambassador, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 13th inst., wherein, by the direction of the committee of the British and Foreign Anti Slavery Society, you express a wish of confiding to his care an address to His Majesty the Sultan, passed at the late convention held by that Society in London.

The Ambassador regrets, that under the existing customs and usages of Turkey, he could not take upon himself the responsibility of conveying to his Sovereign any document that is not of a strictly official nature, and emanating from the government where he is accredited.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient humble servant.

(Signed) EN. ZORRAZ.

J. H. Tredgold, Esq., &c.,

16. February 17th.
J. C. C. Bell, Esq., Consul General, representing his Royal and Imperial Highness, Leopold, Grand Duke of Tuscany.

The address having been read to the Consul General, and a copy having been presented for the Grand Duke, the Consul kindly informed the deputation that he would avail himself of the earliest opportunity of forwarding it to his Imperial Highness, and that he would accompany it with a letter, urging in strong terms the objects referred to in the address, and entreating the Grand Duke to exercise any influence he may possess in advancing them—which from his knowledge of his humane and enlightened character, he had no doubt his Highness would readily accede to.

17. February 17th.
His Excellency Count Kielmannsegg, Resident Minister from his Majesty Ernest Augustus King of Hanover.

In reply to a communication soliciting an interview for the deputation, his Excellency states that he must decline to receive the address from the Anti Slavery Convention, which the British and Foreign Anti Slavery Society wish to forward to His Majesty, the King of Hanover; but suggests that the address be confided for presentation to the King, to the Honorable Mr. Bligh, the British Minister at Hanover.

18. February 18th.
His Excellency Prince Esterhazy, Ambassador Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Imperial Majesty, and Emperor of Austria.

A letter having been addressed to his Excellency, soliciting an interview for the deputation—a note was received from the Prince, stating that he was unavoidably obliged to leave town, and could not have the honor of receiving the deputation; but adding, that he would send one of his secretaries, the Baron de Lubetzky, to the office, and requesting that the address for them Emperor of Austria might be delivered to him, which was accordingly done.—*For. Anti. S. Report.*

FRANCE.

We hastily noticed in our last, the animated, and we are happy to say decisive debate, which arose on the subject of slavery in the French chamber of deputies, on the 7th instant. To-day we have the pleasure of laying before our readers two letters from M. Isambert, by which this important matter will be more fully detailed. It will be observed that the first of the two letters was written in anticipation of its occurrence. The sentiments which fell from the lips of M. Goubert so offensively on the ears of the colonists of Martinique, were the simplest dictates of humanity towards the slaves. The letters follow.—*Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter.*

Paris, February 26th, 1841.

DEAR SIR,—I avail myself of Mr. Wright's return to England, to send you a copy of a very interesting pamphlet, published in Paris by M. Gabbe Goubert, ex-cure of Fort Royal, Martinique, who has been driven from that colony in consequence of a most christian and touching discourse delivered in his capacity and profession as a clergyman.

An abominable case which has just been decided at Guadeloupe, the imprisonment and torture during twenty-two months of a slave in a private dungeon, has furnished an occasion of exciting a strong opinion against slavery, which authorizes such barbarous punishments.

A parliamentary notice has been given on this subject. We reckon on complete success; for M. Guizot, principal secretary of state, is favorable to us; and otherwise, facts speak so loudly, above all while they continue unpunished, that the chamber of deputies, little philanthropic as it may be, cannot withhold its sympathy from us.

We shall try at least to obtain the suppression of private dungeons, and to give a new impulse to the colonial commission presided over by the Duke de Broglie, which has done nothing for eight months but ask questions.

It is said that affairs proceed better in Jamaica. I beg you to send us the returns to January, 1841, of the exports from the emancipated colonies. Whatever may be the result, we shall not be discouraged.

Accept the assurance of my high consideration.

ISAMBERT,
Secretary of the French Society for the abolition of slavery, J. H. Tredgold, Esq., &c.

Paris, March 8th, 1841.

SIR,—I have the pleasure of informing you, in the name of all my colleagues, that we had yesterday in the chamber of deputies a spirited, but decisive debate on the question of slavery, on occasion of a scandalous acquittal which has taken place in Guadeloupe, in reference to an

imprisonment of twenty-two months in a private dungeon.

The ministry has positively promised to reconduct with all its power the commission named Broglie, for the solution of this great and difficult question.

It appears that the head of the last cabinet (Mr. Theiers) had, without the concurrence of his colleagues, and contrary to the wish of Count de Remusat, our worthy and faithful colleague in this work, indirectly endeavored to throw obstacles in the way of this commission. M. Guizot on the contrary, explained himself clearly and frankly. He showed himself as you saw him in London, in June last, We hope that a project of law, which shall determine the period of slavery, will be presented in the next session. Accept, &c., ISAMBERT, Secretary, &c.

Our ministry has just published the accounts returned of the state of your emancipated colonies. It is impartially done. With regard to Antigua, the returns are satisfactory. With regard to respect. The documents for the most part stop in the present session of parliament, make us acquainted with it.

The entire press say that the last blow, morally, was struck at slavery yesterday.

J. H. Tredgold, Esq., &c.

An interesting sample of the sentiments of the French press on this subject, will be found elsewhere, in our columns, translated from *L'Espresso*, a Parisian journal. We are happy in terminating the main points of this great question likely to be introduced to the French legislature during the present session.

BRAZIL.

The following extract of a circular from the minister of foreign affairs to the ambassadors and consuls in Europe, published in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 7th of January last, shows that the government are taking measures for the abolition of slavery in that empire.

"Whereas the imperial government should employ all means within its reach to promote within this empire the moral and material improvements of which a new, vast, and rich country, is susceptible, and where every thing that can contribute to

THE EXILES.
A Tale of New England.

BY J. B. WHITTIER.

[The incidents upon which the following ballad has its foundation occurred about the year 1660. Thomas Macey was one of the first, if not the first white settler of Nantucket. A quaint description of his singular and perilous voyage, in his own hand-writing, is still preserved.]

The Goodman sat beside his door
One sultry afternoon,
With his young wife singing at his side
A quaint and goodly tune,
A glimmer of heat was in the air,
The dark green woods were still;
And the skirts of a heavy thunder-cloud,
Hung over the western hill.
Black, thick, and vast, arose that cloud
Above the wilderness,
As some dark world from upper air
Were stooping over this.
At times the solemn thunder pealed,
And all was still again,
Save a low murmur in the air
Of coming wind and rain.
Just as the first big rain drop fell,
A weary stranger came,
And stood before the farmer's door,
With travel, soiled and lame.
Sad seemed he, yet sustaining hope
Was in his quiet glance,
And peace, like autumn's moonlight, clothed
His quiet countenance.
A look like that his master wore
In Pilate's council hall;
It told of wrong—but of a love
Meekly forgiving all.
"Friend! wilt thou give me shelter here?"
The stranger meekly said;
And, leaning on his oaken staff,
The Goodman's features read.
"My life is hunted—evil men
Are following in my track;
The traces of the torturer's whip
Are on my aged back.
"And much I fear 'twill peril thee
Within thy doors to take;
A hunted seeker of the Truth,
Oppressed for conscience's sake."
Oh kindly spoke the Goodman's wife—
"Come in, old man," quoth she—
"We will not leave thee to the storm,
Whoever thou may'st be."
Then came the aged wanderer in,
And silent sat him down;
While all within grew dark as night
Beneath the storm cloud's frown.
But while the sudden lightning's blaze
Filled every cottage nook,
And with the jarring thunder-roll
The loosened casements shook,
A heavy tramp of horses' feet
Came sounding up the lane,
And half a score of horse, or more,
Came plunging through the rain.
"Now, Goodman Macey, open thy door—
We would not be house-breakers;
A useful deed thou hast done this day,
In harboring banished Quakers."
Out looked the cautious Goodman then,
With much of fear and awe,
For there, with broad wing drenched with rain,
The Parish Priest he saw.
"Open thy door, thou wicked man,
And let thy pastor in;
And give God thanks, if forty stripes
Repay thy deadly sin."
"What seek ye?" quoth the Goodman—
"The stranger is my guest;
He's worn with toil and grievous wrong—
Pray let the old man rest."
"Now out upon thee, canting knave!"
And strong hands shook the door—
"Believe me, Macey," quoth the priest,
"Thou'lt rue thy conduct sore."
Then kindled Macey's eye of fire:
"No priest who walks the earth,
Shall pluck away the stranger-guest
Made welcome to my hearth."
Down from the cottage wall he caught
The match lock, hotly tried
At Preston-pan and Marston-moor,
By fiery Iron's side;
Where Puritan and Cavalier,
With shout and psalm contended,
And Lupet's oath and Cromwell's prayer
With battle thunder blended.
Up rose the ancient stranger then:
"My spirit is not free
To bring the wrath and violence
Of evil men on thee."
"And for thyself, I pray forbear,
Behold thee of thy Lord,
Who heeded again the smitten ear,
And sheathed his follower's sword."
"I go, as to the slaughter led:
Friends of the poor, farewell!"
Beneath his hand the oaken door
Back on its hinges fell.
"Come forth, old gray-beard, yea and nay,"
The rockless scorners cried:
As to a horseman's saddle-bow
The old man's arms were tied.
And of his bondage hard and long
In Boston's crowded jail,
Where suffering woman's prayer was heard
With sickening childhood's wail,
It suits not with our tale to tell:
These scenes have passed away—
Let the dim shadows of the past,
Brood o'er that evil day.
"Ho, Sheriff!" quoth the ardent Priest,
"Take Goodman Macey too,
The sin of this day's heresy,
His back or purse shall rue."
And the Priest and Sheriff both together
Upon the threshold stood;
When Macey through another door
Sprang out into the wood.
"Now goodwife, as thou lovest me, haste!"
She caught his manly arm—
Behind, the Parson urged pursuit,
With outcry and alarm.

Ho! speed the Maceys, neck or nought,
The river course was near;
The plashing on its pebbled shore
Was music to their ear.
A gray rock, tasseled o'er with birch,
Above the waters hung,
And at its base, with every wave,
A small, light wherry swung.
A leap—they gained the boat—and there
The Goodman wielded his oar;
"Ill-luck betide them all," he cried
"The laggards on the shore."
Down through the crashing underwood,
The boat's Sheriff came—
"Stand, Goodman Macey, yield thyself,
Yield in the King's own name."
"Now out upon thy hangman's face,"
Cold Macey answered then,
"Whip women on the village green,
But do not meddle with men."
The Priest came panting to the shore,
His grave cocked hat was gone;
Behind him, like some owl's nest, hung
His wig upon a thorn.
"Come back—come back!"—the Parson cried,
"The church's curse be upon thee!"
"Curse, and thou wilt," said Macey, "but
Thy blessing prittier spare."
"Vile scoffer," cried the baffled Priest,
"Thou'lt yet the gallows see."
"Who's born to be hanged will not be drowned,"
Quoth Macey, merrily;
"And so, sir Sheriff and Priest good bye."
He bent him to his oar,
And the small boat glided quietly
From the twain upon the shore.
Now in the West, the heavy clouds
Scattered fell and sun,
And feather came the rush of rain,
And fainter growled the thunder.
And through the broken clouds, the sun
Looked out serene and warm,
Painting its holy symbol-light
Upon the passing storm.
Oh, beautiful! that rainbow span
O'er dim Crane-neck was bended;
One bright foot touched the Eastern hills,
And one with Ocean blended.
By green Pentucket's southern slope
The small boat glided fast—
The watchers of the Block-house saw
The strangers as they passed.
That night a stalwart garrison
Sat shaking in their shoes,
To hear the dip of Indian oars,
The glide of birch canoes.
They passed the bluffs of Amesbury,
And saw the sunshine glow
Upon the Powwow's winding stream,
And on the hills of Po.
The fisher-wives of Salisbury
"The men were all away"
Looked out to see the stranger oar
Upon their waters play.
Deer-Island's rocks and fir-trees threw
Their sunset shadows o'er them,
And Newbury's spire and weathercock
Peered o'er the pines before them.
Around the Black Rocks on their left,
The marsh lay broad and green;
And on their right, with dwarf shrub crowned,
Plain-Island's hills were seen.
With skilful hand and wary eye,
The harbor bar was crossed:
A plaything of the restless wave,
The boat on Ocean tossed.
The glory of the sunset heaven
On land and water lay—
On the steep hills of Agawam,
On cape, and bluff, and bay.
They passed the gray rocks of Cape Ann,
And Gloucester harbor bar;
The watch-fire of the garrison
Shone like a setting star.
How brightly broke the morning
On Massachusetts Bay!
Blue wave and bright green island
Rejoicing in the day.
On passed the bark in safety
Round isle and headland steep—
No trumpet broke above them,
No fog-cloud veiled the deep.
Far round the bleak and stormy Cape
The venturous Macey passed,
And on Nantucket's naked isle
Drew up his boat at last.
And how, in log-cabin,
They braved the rough sea-weather,
And there, in peace and quietness,
Went down life's vale together;
How others drew around them,
And how their fishing sped,
Until to every wind of heaven
Nantucket's sails were spread;
How pale Want alternated
With Plenty's golden smile—
Behold, it is not written,
In the annals of the isle!
And yet that tale remaineth
A refuge of the free,
As when true-hearted Macey
Beheld it from the sea.
Free as the winds that winnow
Her shrubless hills of sand—
Free as the waves that batter
Along her yielding land.
Than hers, at Duty's summons,
No loftier spirit stirs,
Nor falls o'er human suffering
A readier tear than hers.
God bless the sea-beat island!
And grant forever more
That Charity and Freedom dwell
As now, upon her shore!

A Terrible Instrument of War.—A few months since there was a great deal said in the London papers about a most wonderful discovery in the art of war, by which the whole business of killing men was to be revolutionized, and success reduced from a compound question of force, numbers, skill, and accident, to one merely of position. Of late has been said of the discovery, whether from the falsity of its alleged power and ability, or from policy, while the government may be taking measures to perfect it.

A stout vessel constructed of the strongest oak for the occasion, was filled up with square masses of timber from her keel to her masts, which were bolted and fastened together strongly as iron and wood could make them.

Upon a given signal, the vessel was put in motion, and while she was moving through the water at a rate of four to five knots an hour, upon another signal, a projectile of eighteen pounds weight was sent against her, which struck her in the middle and at one blow shivered

ed her into a thousand pieces, dispersing her timbers in minute fragments for many hundred yards, over the neighboring fields. The naval officers who saw the terrific demonstration declared on the instant that no ship that ever floated could have borne, without complete destruction, half the shock.

Large and Small Farms.

Sir:—I wish my brother farmers would think very seriously on the advantages to be derived from the system of cultivating no more land than can be well manured. The desire for more land has been the ruin of thousands, who would at this time have been well off, if their friends had deprived them of one half the number of acres which they at one time possessed; while the extra labor and anxiety consequent upon a business so spread abroad, are all that many have ever gained, and all they had a right to expect to obtain. And it would appear to be a fatality to which persons of this sort are subject, or they would surely be able to see the nose in the middle of their face—for one is not more plain than the other. If ten acres of land can be made to yield as much as one hundred, merely by concentrating upon it the means of improvement, the labor and care necessary for the cultivation of the one hundred acres, the result must be profitable mind, body and substance, absolutely astonishing! Now only for a moment calculate the difference in labor, in hauling the manure over one hundred acres instead of ten, and after that, the spreading it abroad! then comes ten times the ploughing, harrowing, sowing with ten times the quantity of seed, hewing, moving or reaping, and binding and raking over one hundred acres instead of ten, and extra carrying crops; and after all this ten times the rent to pay—I declare it appears to be a species of insanity, this desire for more land.

I have lately seen a farm where all these evils were embodied—of excellent natural fertility, fields large, and lying on an easy declivity, with every facility for permanent improvement, marl of the richest quality in the middle of the estate, and within three feet of the surface. Now, if the owner of this fine farm of about two hundred acres, would confine his labors to ten acres of the land adjoining his house, and give the rest to the stock upon the farm, only moving the weeds to prevent them from seeding his and his neighbor's land, I believe he would then make a profit, while at present he must make a loss.

I was told yesterday of a farmer who cultivated one acre of land, adjoining a field of thirty acres—both were planted with rye; and at harvest a bet was made that the yield of the one acre was equal to that of the thirty acres; this was, however, lost, for the crop of the thirty acres measured exactly three quarters of a bushel more than that of the one acre—these fields I have seen this day; and I have also seen another field, where the owner offered to dispose of the crop of rye for a dollar an acre, but could get no purchasers at that price!

Now, is it not much better to double the crop, than double the number of acres? But I have land lying before me, which would yield five hundred per cent. more than it now does by extra management.

There is no mistake more common nor more injurious, than that of supposing that the more land a man holds, the greater must be his profits, for the profit does not arise from the land itself, but from the manner of using it; for the best land may be made unproductive by bad management, while the worst may be rendered profitable by the opposite course; but without sufficient capital no land can be profitably cultivated; at the same time, there is nothing to which capital can be applied with greater certainty of a fair return for liberal expenditure, when correctly employed, than land. In fact, assuming always that the expenditure be directed with judgment, it will be found that the profit upon the outlay increases in more than a proportionate degree to its amount; thus, supposing twenty-five dollars to be the lowest, and fifty the highest sum that can be employed in the common culture of the same acre of land, it is more than probable that if twenty-five dollars return at the rate of ten per cent, the fifty dollars will yield twenty, or any intermediate sum at the same progressive ratio. And admitting this to be true—and it is presumed no experienced agriculturist will doubt it—it follows, that a capital of 5,000 dollars, expended in the cultivation of 200 acres, will only yield a profit of 500 dollars, which, if applied to no more than 100 acres, it would produce one thousand dollars; therefore, it is evident that his profit would be increased by diminishing the quantity of his land. Many a man has been ruined by a large farm, who might have acquired a competency with one of half the size. Most farmers are anxious for large occupations, and many are thus betrayed into the error of taking a greater quantity of ground than they have the means of managing to advantage; some, in the delusive hope of acquiring these means by future savings; others, from the vanity of holding more land than their neighbors; hence arises deficiency of stock, imperfect tillage, and scanty crops, with all the consequent train of rent in arrears, wages ill-paid, and debts unsatisfied—distress, and final ruin! While he, who prudently commences, with only such a number of acres as he has the power of cultivating with proper effect, is certain of obtaining the full return from the soil and not being burdened with more land than he can profitably enjoy, his engagements are within his means; and thus, while enjoying present ease of mind, he lays the surest foundation for future prosperity. It therefore behoves a man to weigh well the charges with his means, and never allow himself to be seduced by any ideal prospect of gain, into the imprudence of entering upon a larger farm than his property will enable him to manage with the spirit necessary to insure success.

[British Husbandry.]

Robert Hall and Dr. Chalmers.

To compare Mr. Hall with another splendid genius of our age, Dr. Chalmers, is a difficult and perhaps an invidious task. They are both most highly gifted and most powerful men, raised up and qualified for the church of Christ; but they are very different in their character of mind. As to the use of the English language and purity of composition, Mr. Hall, the most elegant writer of the day, stands confessedly superior to Dr. Chalmers, whose corruptions, neglects, inventions, and bad taste, make his finest discourses at times unintelligible. But this is an introductory and very inferior point. As to power of mind, I should think Mr. Chalmers the more daring and vigorous, and Mr. Hall the more delicate and acute reasoner. Dr. Chalmers is bold; Mr. Hall beautiful. Dr. Chalmers seizes one idea, which he expands by simplification and reiteration though a discourse; Mr. Hall combines and words up a variety of arguments in support of his topic; never loses sight of his point; touches every subject briefly, and with exquisite taste; and leaves an impression upon the mind more soft, more pleasing, but perhaps not much less powerful, than his great contemporary. Dr. Chalmers gives only one or two projecting truths, and leaves his subject confessedly incomplete. His sermons are composed of many separate thoughts, slightly linked to one another; and like the reaches in the majestic course of the Rhine, which succeed each other by breaks, and expand upon the eye with extraordinary beauty, when you enter them, but are succeeded by a narrow flow of the stream at each interval, his sermons are a

succession of bold and magnificent truths, wrought out with strength, and then left by the preacher, that he may press on to the next mighty idea. Mr. Hall's sermons are a beautiful whole, less daring in the general parts, but more closely connected; coming on the mind with great conviction, and expanding his one important subject at once before the view; as the wide and fair lakes of Switzerland spread their varied, and complex, and connected beauties before the eye of the spectator. Chalmers, in short, is more impassioned, Mr. Hall more sublime; the one declaims, the other argues; the first storms the mind, the second charms it and unfolds all its sympathies. Dr. Chalmers is adopted for the popular ear. His bold and reiterated statements, his overwhelming tide of words, his projecting and striking imagery, his small number of distinct thoughts enforced, in various different forms, all make him the preacher for the crowded popular auditory. Mr. Hall is the preacher for the scholar, the student, the metaphysician, the man of elegant education, the fastidious, proud despoiler of spiritual religion, the pretender to a philosophy not thoroughly fathomed. His master mind, his acute insight into the very inmost soul, his candor towards his opponents, his infinite reverence for holy Scripture, his cautious, conclusive argumentation, his delicate and sublime bursts of imagery, his superiority to party feelings and interests, ensure the attention, and fix the conviction of every competent and unprejudiced hearer.

As to usefulness, the plan must be conceded, for the present age, to Dr. Chalmers; he is more bold, more decisive, more capable of frequent effort, more ready to commit his unfinished compositions to the press, more negligent of the minor graces which fetter Mr. Hall, and limit his efforts, and have left him, after fifty years of public life, the author of far fewer works, and those works, of less extent, and less general importance, than Dr. Chalmers has produced in one-fourth portion of that time.

In the next age, it is possible Mr. Hall's publications may fetch up the way he appears to have lost in the present. All his powerful writings will live, and exercise a practical sway over the public mind, when many of Dr. Chalmers' may have done their work and been forgotten. Had Mr. Hall more of the bold and intrepid character of Dr. Chalmers; would he write with less anxiety and refinement; would he devote himself to the prosecution of some great national topic, touching the interests of morals and religion; would he disregard more his own feelings, in order to do good to a transitory world; there is nothing which he might not be capable of effecting under God's blessing; for no man of the present age has gained the ear, and fixed the love and admiration of his countrymen more than Robert Hall.

Bp. Wilson.

Great movement on the Erie Canal.

The following extract from a letter of Alvan Stewart, Esq., to the chairman of the Ex. Committee will show that our friends in Central New York are preparing for an excellent work—a work of necessity. Hitherto, the boatmen and persons employed on, and about the canal have received very little attention from temperance men. They have generally been disregarded, under the impression that they were past reclaiming, or so averse to the temperance movement as to offer very little encouragement to effort in their behalf. The movements in Ireland and in Baltimore, have taught temperance men to undertake the work under any circumstances and to expect success.

"UTICA, April 12, 1841.

"Yesterday, being Sunday, at 5 P. M., we had a grand temperance meeting at the Court room, in the Academy, as preliminary to a series of undertakings on the Canal or rather through Central New York. The large room was full, and on a request that even one would rise as an evidence that he or she would stand by the committee in the attempt to resuscitate the cause, all arose.—A committee of three was appointed to select a committee of nine to call simultaneous meetings, the whole length of the Canal, at the letting in of the waters."

THE AMERICAN SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, met on Monday evening, with an overflowing congregation, in Broadway Tabernacle. The Christian public are beginning to feel in a small degree that interest in this society which its importance demands. The agents of foreign commerce—those who do business on the great waters—constitute a larger band of foreign missionaries, than are furnished by all the missionary boards in the world. But, unhappily few of them are the missionaries of Christ. Let them become such, as the fruits of evangelical effort, and on the wings of the wind they would soon convey the gospel to every land. The Society was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Spaulding, well known at the West. Its operations are both foreign and domestic. It has seamen's Chaplains stationed at Honolulu, Hays, Cronstadt and Sydney, as well as at the principal ports in the United States.

THE NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY was addressed on Sabbath evening the 9th, in a very able sermon from Dr. Sprague. This Society reports the distribution of 4583 Bibles, and 6368 Testaments, the year past, in 15 different languages;—to humane and criminal institutions, naval stations, military posts, seamen and emigrants, Sunday schools, and destitute families. They report 62,797 emigrants to New York, the year past—a greater number than any previous year—10,000 seamen constantly in port, and 40,000 annually visiting the city. They propose to raise the sum of \$10,000 the coming year, \$4,000 to be paid over to the parent society. They pledge themselves, if supported by the friends of the cause, with the blessing of God, to put the blessed gospel within the reach of every destitute family in the city, every emigrant, every soldier, and every sailor.

CINCINNATI ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Miss BLACKWELL, Principal.

The course of study comprises Reading, Writing, Spelling and the rudiments of Drawing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Ancient and Modern History and Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Botany, Composition, the French language and Vocal music.

The system of instruction pursued in this Institution will secure to its pupils a sound education in the several departments of English study, and in the valuable art of outline delineation so conducive to the formation of habits of distinct and rapid observation; while daily recitations and other exercises in the French by all the pupils, without exception, will offer very superior advantages to those parents who desire that their daughters should become proficient in the use of that language; and the introduction of singing in frequent alternation with the different studies during the hours of instruction, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon the health, spirits and voices of the students.

Young ladies residing in the Academy will receive the unremitting attention of the Principal, with regard to their health, comfort, improvement in personal deportment, and moral and intellectual progress.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions of twenty-two weeks each with a vacation during the months of July and August.

TERMS.

For Board and Tuition, \$250.00 Per Annum.
" Board only, 50.00 payable half-
" Piano, Harp or Guitar, 50.00 yearly.
Greek, Latin, Italian German, Drawing, Painting &c. on the usual terms.

PETER'S PILLS.

GREAT ARRIVAL!—18 bushels, or 76,000 boxes of Peter's Pills.—The subscriber has made arrangements with Dr. Peter, of New York, to be supplied by the quantity with his Pills. All dealers can now be supplied at New York prices.

Of all the Pills we have any knowledge of these are the most valuable. In no instance have they failed to accomplish every thing they promised, and thousands who have been years lingering with some obstinate chronic disease, now add their testimony in behalf of this valuable medicine.

Their properties as an anti-bilious and aperient medicine are unrivaled; all who use them, recommend them; their virtues surpass all eulogy and must be used to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by bracing, but by removing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humor of the body. They require no change in diet or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each box, so that every one is his own competent physician.

Dr. Peter has spent much time in experimenting with different vegetable medicines, for the diseases of the liver and now offers his Vegetable Pills as the best, most convenient, and cheapest medicine that can be prepared for general use.

One great quality of his Vegetable Pills is, that they have the alternative principle combined with their cathartic, or operative qualities, so that they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels by purging, but they regulate the liver, change the morbid secretion strengthen the digestive organs, purify the blood, invigorate the circulation, and give tone and energy to the nervous system. They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from their first dose. They can be taken by any person of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, and the delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

The Vegetable Pills are a sure remedy for jaundice, sick and nervous headaches, dyspepsia, costiveness, sickness of the stomach, heart burn all bilious complaints, fevers of all kinds, and if taken at the commencement, will invariably check their progress, and save the patient from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondriacal affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject. They operate as a mild and speedy purgative, and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in children.

Dr. Peter's Celebrated New York Vegetable Pills, are for sale by W. H. Harrison, and Harrison and Glasgow, Cincinnati, and throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico and West Indies.

COUGH LOZENGES.

Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c. The proprietor has never known a instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction. Several thousand boxes have been sold within the last three months, restoring to health persons in almost every stage of consumption, and those laboring under the most distressing colds and coughs. They do not check and dry up the cough, but render it easy, promote expectoration, allay the tickling or irritation, and remove the proximate exciting cause. They are made from a combination of the most valuable expectorant, or cough medicines, and are undoubtedly superior to every thing in use for those complaints. Hundreds upon hundreds of certificates have been offered of their wonderful virtues, from those who have been saved from an untimely grave, and restored to perfect health, by using them.

The Rev. James Kent had suffered with a distressing cough, pain in his right side, night sweats, and all the usual symptoms of the consumption. He tried many popular remedies, but all in vain. He consulted some of our most distinguished physicians, and they told him he had the consumption, and must prepare to die, as he could not be cured. A friend advised him to try Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, as they had cured several that had been given up. He did so, and to the unspeakable joy of all his friends, he immediately began to grow better, and before he had taken four boxes, was entirely cured; and he is now again, through the divine blessing, permitted to minister to his loving flock.

James Grant, No. 4 Ann street, of a most distressing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Mrs. Jenkins was given up as incurable, and expected daily to breathe her last. She was cured in a few weeks by these celebrated Lozenges.

The Rev. Dr. Eastmond has used them in his family, as has also several members of his church and he says no cough medicine ever was half so efficacious.

Dr. Allen, a distinguished physician of this city says he has used Sherman's Lozenges in his practice, in a great many cases, and they always proved effectual. He has always been able to cure the most distressing cases of recent standing in one or two days.

We used Sherman's Cough Lozenges in our families and they never failed to cure the worst cases in a few days. We recommend them to all who are afflicted with coughs, colds, whooping coughs, asthma, tightness of the chest, consumption, &c. &c., as the best remedy they possibly can use.

References also, to S. B. Andrews, Judge J. L. Spencer, Benjamin Cromble, Dr. Coleman, G. G. Deshon, and the many thousands who have been cured by them.

Prepared by A. SHERMAN, M. D. 106 Nassau st. New York.

Just received by W. H. Harrison, & Co. Druggists corner of Fourth and Main street Cincinnati; and by most of the principal merchants in the state of Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania and throughout the United States.

Price only 25 cents per box.

WORM LOZENGES.

Sherman's Worm Lozenges.

Are the greatest discovery ever made, for dispelling the various kinds of worms, that so frequently and distressing annoy both children and adults. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste that children will take them as ready as a common peppermint Lozenge. Many diseases arise from worms, without it being suspected. Sometimes a very troublesome cough, pains in the joints or limbs, bleeding at the nose, &c. are occasioned by worms, and will be cured by using this celebrated medicine.

Capt. Coffin of Nantucket, consulted Dr. Sherman, on account of his son, eight years old. He had been in a decline for several months, and attended by four Physicians who could give him no relief. His symptoms were leanness, pallid hue, very offensive breath, disturbed sleep, broken off by night and screaming, headache, a distressing cough, itching of the nose through the day, and of the anus towards night, with slimy discharges from the bowels. The Doctor gave him the case of one of worms, and recommended his Worm Lozenges. After the first dose the child ran to his parents, frightened at the quantity of worms that came from him—he began to mend at once, and before he had used one box he was entirely cured.

The Rev. Jabez Townsend's little girl, nine years old, was given up as incurable, by two physicians. She was fast wasting away, and was so miserable, that the death was looked to for relief. Three doses of Sherman's Worm Lozenges entirely cured her.

Dr. Hunter, another celebrated physician, uses no other worm medicine in his practice.

Dr. Castle, 297 Broadway, has used Sherman's Lozenges in his practice, for more than two years, and never knew them to fail.

Hon. B. B. Beardsley, Col. L. Clark, Joseph Haines, Esq. Professor Bingham, and the thousands who have used these lozenges, can fully attest to their great and wonderful virtues.

The Hon. B. B. Beardsley thinks they have saved the life of one of his children. It had been a long time in a decline and was attended by the best physicians without any relief. His family doctor recommended Sherman's Worm Lozenges as the only hope; he did so, and through the blessing of God his child is now well—and another living evidence of their wonderful virtues. Mr. B. says his family should be without them.

More than 2,000 certificates might be added of their truly wonderful properties.

Prepared by A. Sherman, M. D. 106 Nassau st. New York.

A supply of these valuable Worm Lozenges, just received by W. H. Harrison & Co., only agent for Cincinnati.

Price only 25 cents per box.

PREMIUM FURNITURE.

MITCHELL, MOORE & Co. Furniture and Chair Manufacturers, 1111 Broadway, New York. Our Second-story, between Main and Spruce-streets, Cincinnati. Grateful for the liberal patronage which they have received since their association with their friends and the public generally as a firm, information of articles in their line of business, a general desire of Mitchell, Moore & Co. to sustain their reputation, they have therefore determined to employ none but experienced workmen, and use good materials in their manufacture.

They respectfully invite their fellow citizens who may want to purchase articles in their line of business, to call and examine their stock.

Nov 27th
Ohio Mechanic's Institute.—This is to certify that at Fair of the Ohio Mechanic's Institute, several specimens of Furniture, viz., a worktable, table, and a bird-work exhibited.

Given under our hand this 27th day of June, 1840.

J. P. F. POORE, Pres't.

L. T. WELLS, Sec'y.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

A pleasant Country Seat with 9 acres of rich land situated upon a McAdams road, 3 miles from town. The improvements consist of a new house with six good rooms, a cellar and porch; also a frame stable and a cistern. This is a delightful retreat for a family during the Summer months.

A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town, with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with four rooms, and a cellar; also a log house, a frame barn, a tenant's cabin, a small orchard, a stable, a frame stable, a well located for cultivation, watering with springs, and fenced with posts and rails.

A Country Seat with 26 or 60 acres of land, situated on the Lawrenceburg road, and the Ohio, 7 miles from town, with about one-half in cultivation, an excellent new frame house with 9 rooms, a cellar, a porch, a hall, a parlor and a cistern; also a wood house, a log house, a cistern and a well; also a fruit tree, the house stands upon a mound, and has a fine view of the river and the surrounding country.

A Country seat with 17 acres of superior land, located upon a turnpike road, 7 miles from town, with 7 acres in culture, the rest a delightful grove planted with blue grass. The improvements comprise a new frame house with 7 rooms and a hall; also a frame stable for 10 horses, a poultry yard, 2 wells, an orchard of 250 choice fruit trees, and a large garden tastefully laid out, and planted with 100 Isabella and Catawba vines.

A good farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from town, in a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation, a brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and a porch; also 2 frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood house, a well and many springs; likewise 2 orchards, a garden and a yard well planted. The land is chiefly in grass, good quality and well located for tillage.

A farm of 160 acres, situated 9 miles from town, upon a turnpike road, with 60 acres in culture, a few fruit trees, 2 good wells, a spring and a log house. The land is good and favorably located for tillage.

A farm of 55 acres, situated upon a road 8 miles from town, with 40 acres in tillage; a house with six rooms, a large orchard of excellent fruit trees, a well and many springs. The land is good, well cultivated and all fenced.

A Farm of 135 or 90 acres, located 10 miles from town, having 70 acres in culture, 40 fruit trees, a good stone house having 10 rooms, a cellar and 2 porches; likewise a brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar; also a milk house, a frame barn and a smoke house. The land is fair quality, well watered and calculated for a Dairy Farm.

A desirable Farm of 200 acres, situated 9 miles from the Court House, with 75 acres in culture, a new house having 4 rooms, a cellar, and a porch; a good peach and two apple orchards, containing from 200 to 300 choice trees; likewise a garden with grapes, currants, pear, raspberry and currant trees. The land consists of rich bottom and good upland.

A fertile farm of 108 acres, situated upon a Turnpike road, 14 miles from town, having 90 acres in cultivation, an excellent frame house with 8 rooms, a cellar kitchen and two porches; a tenant's house, and extensive frame barn, a stable for 8 horses, a carriage and other houses; a well, several cisterns and many springs; also a superior orchard of choice trees, a culinary garden with many fruit trees and grape vines. The land is very rich, level, and well fenced with posts and rails, with perfect fields. The buildings are new, well painted, laid out with a good taste and calculated for a gentleman of fortune.

A farm of three hundred acres, situated 28 miles from town, upon a good road and a canal, having 100 acres in cultivation, two apple orchards of 6 acres each, fruit trees, a large brick house with thirteen rooms, an extensive dining room and a cellar; also two commodious stables with lots for hay, a well, and numerous springs. The land is first and second bottom and hill. The house is now used for a tavern. There is a lock upon the premises with 100 feet fall.

A good Farm of 180 acres of level land, situated upon a road, 34 miles from town, having 90 acres in tillage, a frame cottage with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; also an excellent frame barn with stables, a log house, a garden well fenced, and well stocked with choice vines and quince trees; likewise two orchards of choice apple, pear, cherry and peach trees, a well and several springs. The land is